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Established A.D. 1841.

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market.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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BIRTHS.

At 4, Kimberley Villa, Kowloon, on the 29th
July, the wife of Mr. W. C. JACK, of a son. [2109]
On the 17th July, at Ma'fau, Weihaiwei, the
wife of C. F. HOOD, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd July, at 1 a.m., at his residence,
No. 10, The Bund, Shanghai, DAVID BLAND, aged
55 years.
On the 23rd July, at his residence, 14, Tien-
dong Road, Shanghai, CHAS. LUDWIG BREITFELD,
late pilot of the steamer *Kiangfoo*, aged 62 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, July 30th, 1900

As far as Central China is concerned, the
telegram which reached us from Shanghai
yesterday afternoon brings the most serious
item of intelligence since the beginning of the
present crisis. The murderous outbreak of
anti-foreign feeling so far south as Chu-
chowfu, in Chekiang, cannot fail to arouse
the greatest anxiety for the safety of the
region at the mouth of the Yangtze, and
above all for the Settlements at Shanghai.
It is true that the telegram announces that
the prefect and four of his yamen-runners
perished with the missionaries, but while
this tends to show that the officials are re-
maining loyal to their undertaking, it also
proves that the rising is a strong one and
capable of overcoming the local authorities.
There is a distinct note of uneasiness in the
last part of the telegram describing the
energetic preparations of the Yangtze Vic-
eroys and the strengthening of the forts.
The fact of Admiral Seymour remaining at
Woosung indicates that it is not only the
people of Shanghai who think that the situa-
tion needs careful attention. With regard
to the Woosung Forts, which rumour makes

the object on which the foreign warships
near the mouth of the Yangtze are keeping
a watch, the old batteries near Princess
Wharf, Woosung, were dismantled recently
after Woosung was declared an open
port, but the existing batteries at Setze-
lin, eight miles nearer the Yangtze, and
these forts have good guns commanding the
anchorage and the river entrance. In the
unhappy event of a rupture with the Yang-
tze Viceroy it would be these forts with
which the allies would have to deal.

We have, however, no real indications that
the Yangtze Viceroy intend to abandon
their wise and patriotic action of refusing
to acknowledge the existing Government of
Peking, unless it can be proved that their
military preparations are greater than are
necessary for protecting their provinces
against the pretended "Imperial" troops
from the north. It is natural enough that
Shanghai should feel anxious at the busy
aspect of affairs in the Yangtze Valley, and
caution demands that Admiral Seymour
shall keep as many ships as can be spared
to watch the Settlements. Events are amply
proving the wisdom of putting Hongkong
on as strong a footing as possible, and em-
ploying it as a secondary base, from which
all emergencies in Central China can be met.
Owing to the tardy recognition of this ne-
cessity by the home Government, any rapid
spread of trouble in Chekiang and the neigh-
bouring region may place us in an awkward
position; but the energetic manner in which
transports and warships have been hastened
forward to China has gone a long way to
repairing years of wilful blindness and ne-
glect. As was the case in South Africa, we
have risen to the occasion and done far
better in the matter of mobilisation than
anyone could have anticipated. But this is
a small item on the credit side to put against
previous apathy. "All's well that ends
well" is not the motto of statesmen.

In the 24 hours preceding noon on Saturday
there were reported two fresh cases of plague
and two deaths.

Next Monday, 6th August, being Bank
Holiday, will be observed as a holiday by the
Government Departments.

Owing to the bad weather the march-out
arranged to take place in connection with the
Volunteers on Saturday was abandoned.

The appointment of Messrs. W. M. Goodman
and H. E. Pollock to be of Her Majesty's Coun-
cil for the Colony is notified in the *Gazette*.

Fifteen people appeared before Mr. Hazeldene
for offending against the law as regards
cubicles, evidence being given by Inspector
L. C. Brett. The defendants were ordered to
remove the cubicles within a week.

Chan Pak Un, a marine store dealer, carrying
on business in Wing On Street, was charged on
remand on Saturday with receiving an iron
block, valued at \$30, which had been stolen
from Messrs. Fenwick and Co. by a Chinaman
who was sentenced to two months' hard labour
for the theft. His Worship, however, did not
consider the evidence strong enough to convict
and discharged the man. Mr. Reece was for
the defendants.

Mr. Reece appeared at the Magistracy on
Saturday and asked for a re-hearing of the case
arising out of a fight between two gangs of
coolies in Des Vaux Road a few days before.
One of the coolies was slashed on the side with a
chepper, and the man who did this was sen-
tenced to four months' hard labour, four others
being sentenced to a month each. The applica-
tion was granted, bail being fixed at \$250 on
the first prisoner and \$25 on each of the other
four.

The Italian cruiser *Fieramosca*, which arrived
in the harbour from Singapore on Saturday,
brought Admiral Count Camillo Cavour with
her. She is a 2nd class cruiser, built at
Leghorn and launched in 1883. Her principal
figures are:—displacement 3,600 tons; i.h.p.
7,700; armour, gun-position 5 in., deck 14 in.;
guns, two 9.8 in.; six 6 in. Q.F., one 2.9 in., five
3.2 in., eight 1.4 in., two maxims; torpedoes
4; speed 17.5 knots; and complement 315.
The Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Maria Theresa*
also arrived on Saturday. We have already
given her figures.

At the Happy Valley on Saturday evening the
burial of the remains of two men from H.M.S.
Goliath, who met their deaths the previous after-
noon, took place. The blacksmith's mate (Jones)
and a marine artilleryman named W. McNicola
were engaged in doing some repairs to the double
bottom. Having occasion to return to the deck
for something Jones unthinkingly let the hatch
down. About ten minutes afterwards he sud-
denly remembered what he had done, and rush-
ing back to the hatch opened it and saw
McNicola lying apparently unconscious at the
bottom. He lost no time in getting down
below, but before he could render his comrade
any assistance he too was overpowered by the
poisonous fumes emanating from the double
bottom of the ship. Seeing how things were
the blacksmith next went below and at once
became unconscious. One of the officers man-
aged to attack a rope to the body of the black-
smith, who was hauled up, and removed to the
Naval Hospital in a precarious condition. The
bodies of Jones and McNicola were subsequently
got up. The sad affair has cast a gloom over
the war vessels in the harbour.

General Frey and staff, of the French Army,
with 183 men, arrived at Nagasaki on the 20th
and left for Yaku on the 21st inst.

The sailing ship *Stainfield*, which has been
bought by Messrs. Shawan, Tones, and Co., is
being dismantled and will presumably be used
as a hulk.

Mr. W. W. Roelhill has been appointed by
President McKinley Special Commissioner, and
Chargé d'Affaires in China for the United
States.

L'Echo de Chine reports that Li Hung-chang
undertook to transmit a telegram from the
French Consul-General at Shanghai to M.
Piclion at Peking.

The P. and O. steamer *Chusan*, with the out-
ward English Mails, left Singapore for this
port at 1 p.m. on the 29th inst., and is due here
at about 1 p.m. on the 2nd prox.

The U.S. transports *Indiana* and *Flinthire*
arrived at Nagasaki on the 21st inst. from
Manila with the 14th Regiment and details.
They left for Yaku on the 23rd.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Her Majesty
has graciously approved of the appointment of
the Hon. R. M. Gray to be Unofficial Member
of the Legislative Council.

The Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor* is expect-
ed to arrive at Macao to-day or to-morrow. She
will come to Hongkong to coal and then proceed
north.

The U.S. hospital ship *Relief*, which arrived
at Nagasaki on the 20th from Manila, has an
ambulance corps on board, composed of 100
men. The above corps will be the only one of its
kind acting with the allied forces in North
China.

The U.S. gunboat *Nashville*, which conveyed
the *Oregon* to Kure, was expected at Nagasaki
on or about the 24th inst. from Kure, and will
be docked at this port. The *Brooklyn* was also
due at Nagasaki from Taku. She will remain
for some time to undergo repairs to her engines.

Enquiries which have been made lead to the
conclusion that the four men who called at a
house in Queen's Road East, while the occupier
was away, and helped themselves to whisky and
cigars were not connected with the Royal
Engineers.

Prince Giva, of Corea, who has been studying
in Tokyo for some years, has decided to pro-
ceed to America. He left Tokyo by train on
the morning of the 17th for Yokohama, where
he was to embark on the *Hongkong Maru*, which
left for San Francisco at noon the same day.
Mr. Asada, the Vice-Minister for Foreign
Affairs, and many others, saw the Prince off at
Tokyo.

Mr. Erich Georg says in his Weekly Share
list, dated Hongkong, 28th July.—With the
exception of Indo-China, in which a very fair
business has been done, hardly anything has
transpired in other stocks during the week
under review, which has ruled very dull, al-
though rates have not undergone any material
changes, which fact speaks well for the sound-
ness of most of our stocks, if political complica-
tions and the scarcity of financial facilities are
taken into consideration. The latest news from
the North is more reassuring.

In a certain club in Tokyo, says a correspon-
dent of the *Nagasaki Press*, four members were
seen betting as to which army—Russian or
Japanese—would get to Peking first. "Now the
majority think the former army will get there
first, provided the Japanese have not yet landed
at Shanhaikwan. The chances are greatly in
favour of the Russians, but the moment it
becomes known that the Japanese have landed
at Shanhaikwan the situation will be probably
reversed. Indeed, the condition is that, in case
of the Japanese landing, four weeks are to be
allowed for a Russian delay, in respect of the
greater distance from Manchuria to Peking
than from Shanhaikwan."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS FROM
INDIA.

YESTERDAY'S ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.
Three more transports arrived from India
yesterday, viz.—the *Sirha*, with the Madras
Sappers and Miners (4 British and 4 native
officers, 191 men, 75 followers, 6 horses and 90 mules);
a Photo Printing Section, 39th Field Hospital
(1 British Officer, 7 men, 66 followers, 1 horse,
and 3 mules), and two Special Service officers
with 5 followers and 3 horses; *Duke of Portland*
with 63rd Native Field Hospital (2 British offi-
cers, 11 men, 113 followers, and 2 horses), and
30th Bombay Infantry (13 British and 17 native
officers, 696 men, 100 followers, and 45 horses);
and the *Vivana* with the 63rd Field Hospital
(2 British officers, 12 men, 123 followers, and
4 horses), and 26th Bombay Infantry (11 British
and 16 native officers, 722 men, 71 followers,
and 20 horses). The *Sirha* left for Weihaiwei
the same afternoon.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. D. L. steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, carry-
ing the German Mails with dates from Berlin
of the 9th July, left Colombo on Friday, the
27th instant, and may be expected here on or
about Wednesday, the 8th proximo.
The P. & O. steamer *Chusan* left Singapore
for this port on the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., with
the outward English Mails, and is due here on
the 2nd August about 1 p.m.
The C. F. B. steamer *Empress of Japan* left
Yokohama on Friday, the 27th July, for Victo-
ria and Vancouver.
The C. F. B. steamer *Empress of China*
arrived at Shanghai at 1 a.m. on Saturday, the
28th inst., and left again at 9 p.m. same day
for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 9
a.m. to-morrow.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 27th July, 8.44 p.m.

FOREIGNERS MURDERED AT
PAOTINGFU.

All foreigners were murdered, and their
premises burnt at Paotingfu, on the 7th
instant.

ANOTHER CHINESE ASSURANCE.

H. E. Yuan Shikai telegraphs Consul-
General Warren that the Ministers were
safe in Peking on the 24th instant. The
Chinese Government were supplying the
Ministers with fresh meat and vegetables.

CHRISTIANS AND FOREIGNERS
MASSACRED IN SHANSI.

A telegram from Hsianfu states that
on Monday last the Shansi native Christians
were massacred, and five foreigners.

NATIVE REPORT FROM PEKING.

A prominent native banker, who escaped
from Peking on the 7th instant, states that
all the Legations were then destroyed; and
the foreigners had all disappeared. He
himself was too scared to enquire as to their
fate. General Tung's troops left Peking on
the 7th instant. The city was then quiet.

SHANGHAI, 29th July, 3.52 p.m.

OUTBREAK SOUTH OF THE YANG-
TZE—NINE MISSIONARIES
MURDERED.

Nine China. Inland missionaries, also, the
prefect and six yamen-runners, are reported
to have been murdered at Chuchowfu in
Chekiang.

LOYAL NATIVE CHRISTIANS IN
MONGOLIA.

The Belgian missionaries at Jehol in Mon-
golia report that with the help of the native
Christians they can defy the Boxers' attacks
for an indefinite time.

GREAT PREPARATIONS ON THE
YANGTZE—WHAT IS THE
OBJECT?

Admiral Seymour remains here with a
large fleet. The Yangtze Viceroy is rap-
idly arming and strengthening the forts,
ostensibly against the rebel Emperor and
Boxers.

THE WAR VOTE FOR CHINA
AND AFRICA.

LONDON, 27th July, 8.30 p.m.

Speaking on the War Vote Mr. George
Wyndham stated in the House of Commons
that three millions sterling were required
for China. Fifty-three millions and a half
were sanctioned for Africa, and eight and a
half are wanted for terminal charges.

THE WAR IN SOUTH
AFRICA.

LONDON, 27th July, 8.30 p.m.

FRENCH NEAR MIDDLEBURG.

General French has now reached a posi-
tion seven miles' distance from Middleburg.

LONDON, 28th July, 8.25 p.m.

GEN. HUNTER SETS FREE SOME
PRISONERS.

General Hunter is at Fouriesburg, where
he found Mrs. Steyn and several British
prisoners.

THE DE WETS.

Piet De Wet has surrendered at Kroon-
stad. General Broadwood is watching
Christian De Wet at Reitzberg. It is un-
officially reported that General Roberts has
refused a conditional surrender.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 28th July.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.
Communication with Pretoria is restored.

BRITISH SUCCESSES.

General French has captured a good many
prisoners. General Broadwood, who is closely
following Commandant De Wet, captured five
waggons near Vredefort and is now waiting to
be joined by General Little. General Baden-
Powell reports from Majato pass that 400 men
drove 1,000 Boers from a very strong position,
inflicting considerable loss.

Boer's correspondent at Broekers Spruit,
24th inst., says that the general advance east-
ward is progressing. General French with two
brigades to the South, General Potts-Carew in
the centre and General Hamilton and Col.
Mahon to the North, had arrived practically
unopposed, and expected to advance on Middle-
burg without fighting. The Boers who are
evacuating all their positions are reported to be
moving towards Lydenburg.

LONDON, 28th July.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

New South-Wales has resolved to despatch
a military force to serve with the Imperial
force in China.

THE RISING IN ASHANTI.

Major Wilcocks has captured the Ashanti
War Camp at Kokofu and has been promoted to
Colonel.

LONDON, 26th July.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Roberts reports from Balmoral, 25th
inst., that General Alderson yesterday attacked
the enemy. General French turning their left
the enemy fled. Generals French and Hutton
are pursuing.

General Hunter attacked a position to the
South of Bethlehem on the 23rd and 24th inst.;
the attack failed, casualties 50. On the 25th
inst., however, General Hunter gained the key
to the position.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS FOR
CHINA.

The *Rome* has taken 12 officers and 270 men
for China, mainly artillery men.

LONDON, 27th July.

PARLIAMENT.

At a dinner of the College of Surgeons Lord
Rosebery referred to the rumours of a dissolu-
tion and said that Lord Salisbury disavowed
any knowledge of such.

THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS
TO CHINA.

A French decree prohibits the export of
arms to China and contiguous countries.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

TIENTSIN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
Tientsin, 28th July.

Two more naval 12 pdr. guns with their
crews arrived here yesterday from the *Terrible*,
and have considerably strengthened our posi-
tion, which is, to say the least of it, a very tight
one.

The enemy appears to get strengthened daily,
and prepare properly organised attacks on the
town, getting to within 200 and 300 yards of
our defences. All day long there is a drizzling
pour of bullets and a crashing of shells, which,
when night falls, cease; having every day left
ample traces of the day's deluge both in damage
to life and property. We are anxiously await-
ing heavier guns, so as to see what effect they
will have amongst these Celestial savages. No
one ever seems to know what is going to be
done, and the tension at times is very great
on those waiting for orders that some day never
arrive, the men have after being told to "stand
by."

If the troops now here were under the direct
command of the Admiral, I am sure that Tien-
tsin would not now be at the mercy of Chinese
shot and shell. There is naturally a delay where
so many authorities have to be consulted and so
many various interests to be considered. To
ensure making these operations a quick success,
there must be a strong united action amongst
the allied forces, viz., a good General Staff with
absolute power—each foreign unit merged into
one force with a specific object in view, and all
political differences sunk until Peking is occu-
pied by the allied troops. At present we much
resemble the Paris Exhibition, each section run-
ning its own department and competing for high-
est honours.

Yesterday it rained torrents, and the Chinese
shelled our positions with eight guns; it was
like a thunderstorm—real rain, the bursting
of shells making up for the thunder. Our losses
were great, especially at the Railway Station,
which was occupied by British, French, and
Japanese. I saw the marine officer in com-
mand of the British to-day, who said the behav-
iour of his men was admirable under such
trying circumstances, the enemy having got
within 250 yards of his position. I do not
know what class of troops the Japanese
fought against during the late war, but it is
doubtful if they belonged to the class of Chinese
now opposed to us. The shooting of these fel-
lows is excellent and their range perfect.
Their shells burst with a fearful report into
very small pieces—their shrapnel being neatly
timed, seldom failing to burst where it is evi-
dent they mean it to. The *Terrible's* men
say that things are very much more lively
here than in Natal, their casualties already
being nearly double to what was out there.
Boer shell and rifle fire is put into the shade
by these untrained (?) Chinese.

I am sorry to say that Major Morris has
gone to Taku; and the men of the R.W.F. are
grieved to lose him—dysentery having already
claimed him for one of its victims. This regi-
ment is doing some good service as also is the
Hongkong Regiment, the fighting they hoped
to see having gone far beyond their expectations.
They seem proud of this opportunity of dis-
tinguishing themselves after so many disap-
pointment abroad. Some Naval guns are going
out to-night against the opposite side of
the river, where they are to be entrenched for
the attack which is expected to come off to-mor-
row. An attack on the Chinese wall city is
expected to-morrow, though it is not definitely
settled—the merchants do not like the idea of

its being done. All the women and children
leave here at noon to-day; they have had some
ward experiences since the disturbances began,
and the strain is beginning to tell on them.

The sanitary state of the town is wretched,
and sickness must soon break out if it is not soon
seen to. Barriers of bags filled with rice have
been erected in the streets, which stink
and create maggots by the million, besides
forming. The Naval Brigade are unloading
timber so as to have the lighters ready for
stores, and as 30 days rations for 1,000 of our
men, has arrived, it looks as if no advance will
soon be made. All the wounded who could not
be sent down are doing very well, and the troops
are generally in the best of health and look none
the worse for the wear and tear they are passing
through.

Tientsin, 6th July.

On Wednesday last, 4th inst., a part of the
British Contingent of Royal Marines, under
Captain Mulline, of the *Terrible*, was ordered to
reinforce the French and Japanese troops who
were holding the Railway Station. Before that
it had been held by the Russians, who had a
very rough time of it for several days, but by a
fresh arrangement it is to be held by the British,
French, and Japanese in three sections. Beside
Marines, 50 of the Hongkong Regiment
under an English officer accompanied the force,
which took over the position at 8 a.m. The
British held the Engine House, which was pro-
tected also by a barricade of railway sleepers.
The platform and buildings were occupied by
the French, and the buildings by the river held
by the Japanese. Things remained quiet till 3
p.m., when a lot of Chinese were discovered mov-
ing out cautiously from the native city into a
burnt village. It was difficult to find out what
was their intentions, so a heavy rifle fire at 1,000
yards was opened on them which soon brought
them out in force. They worked themselves
under cover till they got quite 250 yards from
our position, and took up a post in some mud
huts. The firing now became very heavy, and a
strong force of Bluejackets, under Commander
Granville, R.N., came doubling up to reinforce
us, accompanied by a Maxim gun. The Chinese
Regiment, under Colonel Bower, also came as
supports. The Maxim was placed in position
and worked by the Marines. Unfortunately
black powder was fired from this gun, which
rather upset the plan of playing on the
enemy when they retired, as it was quickly dis-
covered by the Chinese Artillery. Seven shells
were placed near the gun in less than three min-
utes, each one bursting, severely wounding the
captain of the gun and two others of its small
crew. Owing to the turn things had taken, the gun
was withdrawn and everyone took cover behind
the platform; this was about 4.30 p.m. They
now turned their guns on the station itself,
and kept up the fire for half an hour, when the
fire ceased and we re-occupied our original posi-
tions, the enemy giving us no further trouble for
the night. Everyone worked particularly well,
no excitement whatever prevailing, and things
have been quiet since. The French and Japanese
have several casualties during the fighting.

Tientsin, 8th July.

We have had further fighting again to-day,
though of a desultory nature. The naval guns
were moved out to play on the snipers. An
able seaman of the *Terrible* had his right arm
shattered by a shell, of which a numerous quan-
tity have been fired at us to-day, besides the
usual supply of rifle fire.
The Chinese appear to be getting as thick as
locusts, and hover around our positions watching
for a weak point.
Last night five shells were dropped into the
place where the *Centurions* are quartered, killing
two and wounding four. This ship has now a
total of 173 killed and wounded, about 21 of the
former. As will be remembered they formed
the strongest British section with the Admiral.
Two four-inch guns that fire lyddite arrived
this morning, and the artizan ratings here are
mounting it under the direction of a Naval
Engineer; when complete it should pro-
duce some good results. The Admiral is
hoping to get some mounted 4.7 guns up
shortly, which would give the British a
great lead from an artillery standpoint.

Nearly all the Europeans left here on the 5th
inst.; they had practically been living under
ground through the bombardment.
News of each other's doings is difficult to
obtain in consequence of having to remain al-
ways ready for immediate action.

LATER DETAILS.

The N. C. Daily News special correspondent
writes as follows on the 16th inst.:

CURIO-HUNTING EXTRAORDINARY.
Look! Look! Look! Is the order of to-day—
and an exceptionally rich opportunity. Tien-
tsin native city, with its population of more
than a million, is being steadily despoiled. The
treasures and yamens, with their large quanti-
ties of silver ingots, have been broken open,
officers and men struggling with civilians for
possession of the treasures. It needed but a few
hours for the taking of thousands of pounds
worth of silver, in addition to which many
private dwellings were shorn of their valuables.
The chief difficulty is the carrying away of the
stuff. This looting started on the fourteenth,
and continued to-day, when the authorities con-
fiscated, for the benefit of the soldiers, every-
thing that had been brought into the Settlements
by civilians.

WITHIN THE CITY.

Words are hard to find to describe the awful
state of affairs in the city. Thousands of corpses
blister in the streets under the terrible sun, and
the hot air is laden with noxious odours. A
great part of the city is still burning, and the
great glare of the conflagration throws a lurid
light on the surrounding country when dark-
ness falls.

A CHANGE OF DEMEANOUR.

There is a remarkable change in the behaviour
of the natives towards Europeans. During the
past few days they have become positively

OUTPORT NEWS.

AFFAIRS AT HOIHOW.

In consequence of the threatening state of affairs in Hainan several Europeans arrived from the Island last week. Several Europeans were left behind in Hoihow and further inland, but we expressed the hope that the *Clara*, which arrived from Hoihow on Friday night, would bring news that after all no trouble had arisen. We are glad to say that up to the *Clara* leaving Hoihow all was quiet, and the prospects more reassuring.

STUDENTS AT WUCHOW.

About 1,000 students from up country are at present at Wuchow. They purposed proceeding to Peking for the examinations, but are prevented from doing so by the trouble up North.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR AND THE FRENCH NAVY.

The following are the Order of the Day addressed by Admiral Seymour to Admiral Conroule of the French navy, and that of Captain de Marolles communicating to his men Admiral Seymour's appreciation:—

"Tientsin, 17th June.
"The expedition of the allied naval forces with the aim of reaching Peking and helping our respective Legations having now come to a close, in my position as the Senior Naval Officer of the forces of the various nations engaged, I have the honour to address your Excellency with the view of expressing my very high opinion of—
1.—The valour and ready dash of Captain de Marolles and of all those placed under his orders, in their co-operation and in the assistance I received from them.
2.—The energy and zeal displayed without a single flaw in the most varied circumstances by the French officers and sailors, whose courage did honour to their brilliant traditions, were such that I cannot find words to praise them sufficiently.
Although it may seem to be beyond my duty to commemorate the conduct of an officer who has not been put under my command, I cannot close this letter, your Excellency, without expressing the value I attach to the work and assistance of Captain de Marolles of the *D'Entrecasteaux* and all his subordinates, and without stating that in the different engagements in which they took part with us in a manner worthy of the high traditions of the Great French Navy they showed themselves to be what I was sure I should find them. Allow me the pleasure of insinuating again on this subject."

"(Signed) SEYMOUR."
"The chief commander is proud, as will be all the men of the column, of a testimony of such high authority accorded by an Admiral of whom they have constantly admired the bravery, notably when he marched in the midst of them to the assault of the villages north of Peking, in comparing their dash to that of the old French Infantry.
"Since the return of the column, the chief commander has learnt what the officers and men who remained at Tientsin have done. He has seen for himself in the last few days, that all have displayed the same vigour and the same devotion to their country. He knows that in the dangers to come he can count upon all to maintain before the foreigners who surround us the honour of our Navy and the honour of the French flag."

FROM SHANGHAI PAPERS.

A STRANGE STORY.

H. E. Sheng informed the Consular Body at Shanghai on the 23rd inst. that a telegram received by him from H. E. Yuan Shih-kai, dated Chinghai, 23rd July, stated that Yang Lu had found on the 18th at Peking a messenger coming from the British Legation; that he had sent the messenger back with condolences to the Ministers on their sufferings and promises to supply them with food; and that subsequently a messenger from the Tientsin Legation was sent to the British Legation to concert with the Ministers their conduct to Tientsin.

CHINA'S APPEAL TO FRANCE.

The following Havas telegrams have been received by the Count de Bazaure, French Consul-General at Shanghai:—

"Saigon, 22nd July.
The Chinese Minister has communicated to M. Delcassé a telegram from the Emperor requesting President Loubet's mediation.
A telegram sent to-day by the Governor of Shantung says nothing about the Foreign Ministers at Peking.
M. Delcassé declared that M. Loubet will send his answer to the French Legation as soon as he is convinced that M. Picton (the French Minister at Peking) is still alive.

The French Government will not enter into consideration the request for mediation before obtaining guarantees, notably for (1) the complete freedom of the Ministers at Peking; (2) the chastisement of Prince Tuan; (3) measures for the repression of the Boxers.
Until then military action will continue.
The Governor of Shantung affirms that the Ministers were safe on the 20th.

THE HONAN REFUGEES.
The Rev. Dr. McGillivray informs the *N.C. Daily News* that the Canadian Presbyterians, escaping from Honan, have arrived safely at Hankow, escorted by the launch kindly sent for them by His Excellency Chang Chi-tung.

THE FIGHTING ON THE AMUR.
The Engineers of the Chinese and Bagrovst, chens, for whom much anxiety was felt at St. Petersburg, are in safety. They sent away all valuables, closed up their works, and have reached Vladivostok.

THE BLACK FLAG.
The order to send ten thousand of Lin Yang-fu's Black Flag to Peking has been rescinded.
THE NEXT ADVANCE ON Peking.
A private letter dated Tientsin the 20th inst. from a civilian who is going forward with the next relieving force, says that a start will probably be made within a fortnight. The writer says: "From the best sources available it would seem that the foreigners at Peking were holding out on the 10th of July, and there were many rumours as to Chinese helping them. Several couriers were sent off to Peking, but as Tientsin had fallen, whether any will get through is, of course, unknown as yet. Nothing has come through from Peking later than 24th June. The Imperial troops are said to be much disgusted with the Boxers since the Tientsin affair and to have killed many, blaming them for bringing on disaster and trouble."—*N.C. Daily News*.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS AT PORT ARTHUR.
The *Mercury* publishes the following notes from a letter written in Port Arthur on the 17th:—

"Affairs are looking bad on the neighbourhood of Mukden. The coal mines of the Chinese Eastern Railway in the neighbourhood of Liao-yang have been burnt and destroyed. Engineers from about Mukden and all parts about and to the north of Newchang are coming in, and bring tales of fighting and deaths of engineers, etc. The Russian troops are returning from Tientsin, as there is fighting to be done here and about Newchang, and as the Russians think that matters are becoming serious here, they are drawing in their troops to guard the railway from here to Newchang and north to Mukden and Teling."

ALARMING REPORT FROM COREA.
BOXERS SAID TO HAVE CROSSED THE FRONTIER.
The following telegrams are from the *Mainichi*:—

Seoul, 17th July.
The Korean Privy Council has laid before the Emperor a resolution for the despatch of 1,000 of the Guards to Wiju. A company of Artillery is to be stationed in Kokai province.

Seoul, 18th July.
The Boxers have invaded Korea and the population of Pingyang are greatly disturbed. The Korean Government, since receipt of the news, has been secretly discussing a proposal to hire American troops for the repulse of the invaders, as the Korean force is not adequate to carry out the work.

Seoul, 19th July.
Regarding the secret discussion of the Korean Government to hire American troops, some of the foreign Ministers to Seoul warmly advocate the despatch of Japanese troops to Pingyang and Wiju. The Russian Minister is decidedly opposed to the idea.

MANILA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE TRUE STORY OF THE PEACE PROPOSALS.—TWO LEADERS STRIVING FOR POWER.
Manila, 23rd July.

The recent political vagaries in Manila of Pedro Paterno, a prominent insurgent, have received but little comment in the Spanish local Press, because the American Press censor has prohibited the publication, both here and in the United States, of this man's strange doings. Paterno's liberation from jail for the purpose of working on the peace propositions began by Felipe Buencamino, his immediate publication of a most remarkable document in favour of Filipino independence, his subsequent incarceration and the fact that he then took the oath of allegiance to the United States and was freed, but declined to accept his liberty, electing to remain in jail at American expense, reads much like an act from a burlesque comedy.

Paterno came to Manila about three months ago from Vigaw; he says he surrendered voluntarily, the army reports that he was captured. In Manila he was placed in Anda Street jail, along with Buencamino and other political prisoners. While in Anda Street, I think, he meditated political coups, studied English by Mr. Ollendorf's method and lived well at American expense. When General Otis left Manila he liberated Buencamino with the understanding that he used his influence with the Filipino people toward bringing about peace. Buencamino worked away on these lines alone until about the middle of June when he realized that Paterno's influence would be a good thing to have on his Buencamino's side of the undertaking; so permission was obtained from General MacArthur for Paterno to leave his jail every day in order more easily to confer and work with Buencamino. Paterno returned to Anda Street to sleep, however, and it was understood between MacArthur and himself that his efforts and attitude must primarily embrace the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines. On June 21st these occurred, with MacArthur's permission, the locally famous meeting in Paterno's house, where some two hundred well-known revolutionists met to discuss the terms of an honourable and dignified peace with the American army. Thirty of the 200 men present were liberated from Anda Street to attend the meeting, and after a stormy and spicy session they resolved that peace could be obtained on certain set of eight bases, which that same evening were handed to General MacArthur. The next morning General MacArthur was stricken with a local fever, which prevented his attending to his official duties for nearly a week. This delay in the proceeding was seized upon by the Filipino enemies of Buencamino's plans (there were American enemies to the peace scheme as well, but these latter were passive) to start a hostile campaign in the country, with the idea of forestalling the good that the Manila crowd hoped to accomplish. "During the delay caused by the American General's illness, Paterno sprang his coup d'état in the form of a most remarkable and impudent document, without reason, without sequence, nor head nor tail, which began with a quotation from a plan of Philippine government once proposed by one James Cressman and ended with quotations from European statesmen, Gladstone, Von Moltke, Ferraris, etc., and which was nothing less than a seditious plea for Philippine independence, and it had a disquieting effect on the people. It was published simultaneously in all of Manila's Spanish papers, a method of publicity which insured its spreading throughout the entire archipelago. In this document Paterno set forth what he and his followers graciously would design to accept from the United States in exchange for a cessation of hostilities by the Filipinos. He conceded the changing of the name "Filipino Republic" to that of "Free Filipino State" as a sop to American national pride; he demanded the admission on a basis of equality of Filipinos into the American Army, Navy, and Consular Corps; he demanded the recognition of the Filipino flag but saw no objection to the Stars and Stripes flying by its side. After many printed columns of rules for the future reprobation and guidance of the United States in Philippine affairs, by which he practically limited the

power and control to the protection of the international relations of the "Free Filipino State," Paterno remarked that when the Americans had conceded the foregoing he hoped that there would be peace. He announced a meeting in his house for the following Sunday to discuss his new programme. As soon as the real nature and significance of Paterno's utterances were made known to the military authorities, they forbade the meeting in question and Paterno was hustled back to Anda Street jail and kept incommunicado. The Filipino people jump at conclusions; they do not always read carefully and reason clearly; and Paterno worded his document in such a way that the common people at once concluded that the United States had conceded to the Filipinos all that Paterno had asked for, and "Paterno stock," as the man who had obtained these remarkably favourable concessions from the common enemy, boomed accordingly. On the streets natives talked volubly of the new "concessions," and said they had always known they could bring the Yankees to terms eventually. And during these days there was much talk of uprisings in Manila—explosive bombs were found in the street, houses were fired, General Estrella and General Ricarte were captured in Manila, each boldly admitting they were here to manage an uprising, and Ricarte's followers passed pictures of Aguinaldo among the crowd at the Tondo market, whispering mysteriously that the time had come. But this excitement died down, Paterno took the oath of allegiance to the United States before the Provost Marshal of Manila, Col. Williston, and was given complete liberty. But complete liberty did not suit Paterno; as long as he was in jail he could pose before the people as an oppressed martyr in the cause of liberty, and to do this is part of his scheme. So now he voluntarily returns to jail every night, saying he will not leave Anda Street until every Filipino political prisoner, under American duress, has first been set free. The prompt action by the American military authorities stopped the spread of the Paterno propaganda, but they were too late to suppress the feelings of exultation among the natives and the consequent depression resulting from their interpretation of the Paterno document, and thus gave Paterno an excellent chance to pose as a martyr for his country's independence. Notwithstanding this Paterno flare-up, Buencamino has persistently and quietly gone ahead with his work; he has received from General MacArthur the latter's answer to the peace propositions approved at the meeting of June 21st and has embodied these, together with the terms of the ninety day amnesty and some remarks of his own, in a pamphlet which is being distributed to the Filipinos in the provinces, including Aguinaldo. The more level-headed Filipinos and many Americans hope for a successful outcome to these peace propositions. But the idea has its Filipino enemies, and but three days ago these gentlemen showed their fine Italian hand by suddenly causing to disappear the trusty messenger who Buencamino intended should convey these proposals of peace and amnesty to Don Emilio Aguinaldo, in whatever corner of the woods that gentleman may now be found.

W. B. BREWER & CO.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

The Real Chinaman, by Chester Holcomb, 27 Illustrations \$4.50
Year Book of Photography, 1900 70
Brewer's Naval Annual, 1900 10.50
Boy, by Maria Cornwell 1.50
Now Revised Hill's Manual 9.00
Pitman's Typewriter Manual 1.75
Village Life in China, by Smith 4.50
Life and Letters of Sir John Lubbock, 2 Vols. 13.00
Wellington and Waterloo—Choice Illus. 6.50
Russia on the Pacific and the Siberian Railway, by Vladimir 9.00
The Yangtze Valley and Beyond, by Mrs. Bishop 13.00
People and Politics in the Far East; by Norman 4.50
Whitaker's Naval and Military Directory 2.25
South Africa "Story of Nations Series," by Theal 3.90
Citizen Atlas—120 Maps and Plans, with Gazetteer and Geographical Text 10.50
23 & 25, Queen's Road, Hongkong. [31]

CARMICHAEL & BARLOW,

CONSULTING ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, AND CONTRACTORS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
DESIGNS and Specifications prepared for any class of Steamships, Launches and light draught vessels a specialty. Contractors for the supply and erecting of any type of machinery. New work and repairs supervised. New and second hand Launches for Sale. Telegrams: "CELESTE," Hongkong. Telephone: 232. H. F. CARMICHAEL, B. J. BARLOW. Hongkong, 1st June, 1899. [1637]

WING CHEONG.

JEWELRY, PEARLS, DIAMONDS, CURIOS, JADESTONEWARE, CARVED IVORYWARE, SILKS, and GRASS CLOTHS.
AND GENERAL EXPORTERS.

We beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Colony that we commenced business on the 11th April, 1900, and we solicit their kind patronage.
Nos. 1 & 3, D'ARQUIER STREET, Behind Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong, 5th April, 1900. [1916]

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c.
1900.
THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CANTON ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND FIRE EXTINGUISHING COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 4th day of AUGUST, 1900, to send their claims and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to Mr. LI YUK TONG, of the Wing Lee Firm, No. 88, Beaham Strand, the Liquidator of the said Company.
Dated this 27th day of July, 1900.
C. EWENS, Solicitor to the above named Liquidator.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1900. [2085]

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S
CHAMPAGNE, 1893 WHITE SEAL
\$38.00 per case of 1 dozen bottles
\$40.00 per case of 2 dozen bottles
E. D. KRESSMANN & CO.'S
RED AND WHITE
BORDEAUX WINES.
G. G. HIBBERT AND CO.'S
BOTTLED ALE & STOUT
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1899. [40]

WO FAT & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
No. 11, LEE YUEN STREET, EAST.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1900. [2074]

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.
Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting.
THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD.
PRICE OF 12-BORE CARTRIDGES:
Loaded with Powder only, and 1 oz. of Shot.
Primrose Cases \$5.65
Paganoid Cases 6.25
Ejector Brass Cases 6.90
5 per cent. discount on orders of 1,000 and over.
Apply to
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Gunnmakers,
Hongkong, 27th July, 1897. [1877]

TO SHIPMASTERS.

ENQUIRE where your FRESH WATER is obtained by the Water Boats, as FOUL WATER is the cause of much Sickness on board ship.
We are the ONLY WATER BOAT COMPANY in HONGKONG EXCLUSIVELY supplying FILTERED WATER.
CALL FLAG W.
STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1895. [1763]

PORTLAND CEMENT
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1899. [1765]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, CHUNG NGOI SAN PO, CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY, have this day been removed to S. PRAYA CENTRAL, Entrances East Lane, recently Messrs. Weat & Co.'s Office, behind Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.'s premises.
Hongkong 1st May, 1900.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED is now prepared to receive perishable provisions for Cold Storage at EAST POINT at Moderate Rates.
WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1899. [89]

PUBLIC COMPANY.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of March, 1900, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1.—That in pursuance of the provisions of the Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 7th and confirmed on the 27th March, and since duly registered, the sum of \$1,250,000 be withdrawn from the Reserve Fund and be carried as of the 2nd July next to the Credit of Capital Account, each Share being credited with a sum of \$25 as paid up thereon in addition to the sum of \$50 now standing to the credit of each Share.

2.—That the balance of \$25 per Share of the Unpaid Capital of the Company be called up, and that a Call be and is hereby made of \$25 per Share upon all the Shares of the Company, and that the Shareholders be requested to pay the same to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at their premises, Queen's Road Central, on or before the 2nd day of July, A.D. 1900.

Shareholders are hereby requested to pay accordingly.
And Notice is also given that, in accordance with Article 34 of the Company's Articles of Association, interest will be charged as from the said 2nd day of July, 1900, at the rate of 8 1/2 per centum per annum, upon all Calls remaining unpaid after the 8th day of July, 1900, up to the actual dates of payment of the same.
By Order of the Board:
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1900. [918]

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars per Share for the Six months ending the 30th June, 1900, being at the rate of Twelve per Cent. per Annum, will be Payable on the 31st inst., on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1900. [1970]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Share for Six months ending 30th June, 1900, will be Payable on the 31st inst., on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents West Point Building Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1900. [1969]

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN consequence of the necessity for heavy repairs to the Mill, and the temporary absence of Water power caused by the carrying away of the embankment of the Reservoir, very little crushing of ore has been done this year; and as the winnings of gold have not been sufficient to pay current expenses, salaries, cost of repairs, cost of new Reservoir, and prospecting, the Directors find it necessary to make the final call of One Dollar per share, and accordingly:

Notice is hereby given that at a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Company, held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Praya Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 26th June, 1900, the following Resolution was passed:—

That the final CALL of ONE DOLLAR per SHARE upon all the Holders of Ordinary Shares in the above Company in respect of all the Shares held by them in the above Company be and the same is hereby made. Such Calls to be paid to the Company at their Bankers, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at their Premises, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 6th day of August, 1900.

And Notice is also given that in accordance with Article 24 of the Company's Articles of Association, Interest will be charged as from the said 6th day of August, 1900, at the rate of 8 1/2 per centum per annum, upon all Calls remaining unpaid after the said 6th day of August, 1900, up to the actual dates of payment of the same.

Shareholders are particularly requested to note that upon presentation at the Office of the Company of the Bankers' receipt for payment of the Call together with the Certificate of the Shares in respect of which the Call has been paid, an endorsement to that effect will be made upon the certificate.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. GASKELL, Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1900. [1924]

THE HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 19, BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, on TUESDAY, the 7th August, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July to 7th August inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
T. ARNOLD, Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1900. [1998]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August Next, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1900.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
H. M. BEVIS, Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1900. [2080]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 4th August, to the 15th day of August Next (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
H. M. BEVIS, Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1900. [2081]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, the 20th August, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1900.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1900. [2098]

TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICE and SHOP in BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Apply to—
TAM HO, No. 10, Beaconsfield Arcade, Hongkong, 23rd July, 1900. [2049]

TO LET.

"HARFORD"—MAGAZINE GAP.
ONE LARGE ROOM (THIRD FLOOR) QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
13, PRAYA CENTRAL. Rooms on 2nd Floor.
A GODOWN in DUBBEL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1900. [61]

TO LET, IN KOWLOON.

A Large Comfortably FURNISHED ROOM (with board). Suitable for Two Gentlemen. Tennis Court.
Apply to—
X. No. 33, Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 25th July, 1900. [2072]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
A SPACIOUS ROOM, suitable for an OFFICE, on N.E. corner of THIRD FLOOR, PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.
Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & CO., Hongkong, 10th July, 1900. [1945]

TO LET.

NOS. 134 and 136, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, now in the occupation of the Royal Naval Seaman's Club.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis, Hongkong, 15th July, 1900. [1964]

TO LET.

AT THE PEAK, close to summit; delightfully cool and healthy.
TO BE LET, FURNISHED.
Immediate possession can be had.
For Particulars, apply to—
R. C. WILCOX, 8, Beaconsfield Arcade, Hongkong, 15th June, 1900. [1757]

TO LET.

A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Kowloon. Low Rental.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LIMITED, Hongkong, 28th June, 1900. [1871]

BOARD AND APARTMENTS at Kowloon for Married or Single.

"BERYL," Garden Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1900. [1674]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS has the honour to announce that she has now REMOVED to GLENWOOD, 21, China Road, formerly known as Kingsclere; ten minutes from Clock Tower.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [e475]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.
Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 2, Pedler's Hill, Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD

AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK," NAGASAKI. A.I., A.B.C., Scott's and Engineering Codes Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).
Extreme Length 525 feet.
Length on Blocks 513
Width of Entrance on Top 83
Width of Entrance on Bottom 77
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 26 1/2 "

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKATJIMA).
Extreme Length 371 feet.
Length on Blocks 350
Width of Entrance on Top 66
Width of Entrance on Bottom 53
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 "

PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGE).
Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILDING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.
THE COMPANY has a POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT READY at SHORT NOTICE. [1619]

THE FIGHTING AT TIENTSIN.

WE HAVE A SMALL QUANTITY OF PLANS OF TIENTSIN FOR SALE.
PRICE 75 Cents each.

THE Plans show the latest extensions in the Foreign Settlements at Tientsin, position of the Public Buildings, &c.
Printed by Messrs. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW AND Co., Edinburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE have To-day ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our Firm at MANILA under the Style of BEHN, MEYER & CO.

BEHN, MEYER & CO.,
Singapore.

1st July, 1900. [2104]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

B. BROTHERTON HARKEL,
ARCHITECT, &c.

I HAVE This Day REMOVED my Offices to First Floor of No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1900. [2105]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE WANCHAI GODOWNS.
T. RAUCHENSTEIN & CO.

WE have This Day REMOVED to First Floor of No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1900. [2106]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 30th July, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, 13, Beaconsfield Arcade, A CONSIGNMENT OF COTTON UMBRELLAS.

And
30 Cwt. RED LEAD.
TERMS:—As Customary.
JOHN ANDREW,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1900. [2107]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 31st inst., at 11 a.m., at their Sales Room, 10, House Street, 23 Boxes GREY SHIRTINGS, 3 Cases WHITE SHIRTINGS, (All more or less damaged).
TERMS:—As Usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1900. [2108]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.
The Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN."
Captain Nelson, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, at Noon. The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamship. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.
A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1900. [2101]

STEAMSHIP "ERNEST SIMONS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London and Havre ex s.s. *Orlog*, and Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Buenos Ayres* and *Frederic Morel*, in connection with above Steamers, are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 8 A.M. TO-MORROW, the 30th inst., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 7th August, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 7th August, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 7th August, at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1900. [2]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS is now ready and contains:—

Leading Articles:—
The Crisis in North China.
The Relief of Peking—and Afterwards.
The Sanitary State of the Colony.
The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
The Crisis in China: Telegrams.
Hongkong Legislative Council.
Supreme Court.
Sanitary Board.
Occasional Notes.
The Crisis in China.
The Reception of Li Hung-chang.
A Day School for Kowloon.
The Health of Hongkong.
The Light-Draught Gunboat "Argus."
Indian Famine Relief Fund.
Hongkong Jockey Club.
The United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited.
Canton.
Swatow.
Correspondence.
Subscription, 312 per Annum, payable in advance; postage, 82.
Extra copies 30 cents each. Cash.
Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or 81 for three copies Cash.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship
"TSINAN."
Captain Anderson, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 29th August.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamship. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.
A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
For Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1900. [2102]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
The Company's Steamship

"TSINAN."
Captain Anderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th August, at Noon.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamship. The First Class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.
A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the Steamers of the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company and vice versa.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1900. [2103]

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

DENTON E. PETERSON,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,
10, DES VEXUS ROAD, CENTRAL.

DR. PETERSON wishes to announce that he has RESUMED his DENTAL PRACTICE in South China and may be consulted at his New Office—
10, DES VEXUS ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Hours, 10 A.M. to Noon, 2 to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1900. [2097]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 116 (SPECIAL).

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

WESTERN END OF THE NORTH OR SHAWESHAN CHANNEL: NEW PASSAGE SUBVEYED AND BUOYED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a new passage has opened through the Tammung Bank, at the western end of the North Channel, which has been named the "Tammung Crossing" and marked by the following mentioned Buoys:—
EAST ENTRANCE BUOY: A 6-foot, conical, black Buoy surmounted by a black spherical cage, moored in 39 feet of water with Middle Island Beacon bearing S. 29° E. distant 5.4 miles.
FIRST CROSSING BUOY: A 6-foot, conical, black Buoy surmounted by a black cylindrical cage, moored in 20 feet of water, with Middle Island Beacon bearing S. 43° E. distant 6.1 miles.
SECOND CROSSING BUOY: A 6-foot, conical, black Buoy surmounted by a black triangular cage, moored in 26 feet of water, with Middle Island Beacon bearing S. 55° E. distant 6.5 miles.
WEST SPIT BUOY: A 10-foot, conical, red and black, vertically striped Buoy surmounted by a black spherical cage, moored in 30 feet of water, with Middle Island Beacon bearing S. 67° E. distant 7.4 miles.

DIRECTIONS.

Vessels coming through the North Channel from the eastward may, after passing the Liuchiao Lighthouse, keep the Tammung shore about one mile distant till the East Entrance Buoy is sighted, when they should steer to pass it at an angle of one cable on the port hand and three cables on the right or south-western bank of the Yangtze till in about mid-channel, whether bound up or down the river.
The soundings over the shoaler part of the crossing, on the track above indicated, vary from 30 feet to 26 feet the least depth found, which is in the vicinity of the Second Crossing Buoy.
All bearings given are magnetic, and all depths are for low water of spring tides.

CAUTION.

The flood tide sets to the N.W. across the channel, and this must be guarded against, especially between the East Entrance Buoy and the First Crossing Buoy.

A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs.
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 18th July, 1900. [2071]

AMERICAN PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS, and are prepared to accept orders for a variety of designs.
Particulars on application to—
WOODS & CO.,
4, Queen's Road Central
Hongkong, 17th April, 1900. [2071]

NEW GOODS.

PLENTY

IN

HAND,

D. NOMA,
12, Beaconsfield Arcade,
Opposite the City Hall.
Hongkong
Hongkong, 27th April, 1900. [1766]

AUCTIONS.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 360.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 30th day of JULY, 1900, at 8 P.M., are published for general information.
By Command.

F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1900. [2061]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 30th day of JULY, 1900, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land, at Quarry Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the QUEEN, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Register No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N. S. E. W.			
1	115	Quarry Bay	60' 0" 60' 0" 175' 0" 175' 0"	10,500 sq. ft.	8	\$10

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 361.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 30th day of JULY, 1900, at 3.15 P.M., are published for general information.
By Command.

F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1900. [2062]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 30th day of JULY, 1900, at 3.15 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the QUEEN, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Register No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N. S. E. W.			
1	115	Quarry Bay	60' 0" 60' 0" 175' 0" 175' 0"	10,500 sq. ft.	8	\$10

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 362.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 30th day of JULY, 1900, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.
By Command.

F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1900. [2063]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 30th day of JULY, 1900, at 4 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land at Hung Hom, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the QUEEN, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale.	Register No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N. S. E. W.			
1	115	Quarry Bay	60' 0" 60' 0" 175' 0" 175' 0"	10,500 sq. ft.	8	\$10

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. K. GIBSON, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, RICHMOND TERRACE, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 31st July, 1900, commencing at 2.45 P.M., THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. (Particulars can be seen from Catalogue).
TERMS:—As Customary.
On View from Monday, the 30th July.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1900. [2082]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal).
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1895. [1521]

BANKS.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
H. M. BEVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1900. [18]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$11,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
N. A. SIEBS, Esq., Chairman.
R. SHERMAN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. Goetz, Esq.
Hon. E. M. Gray
A. Haupt, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Kewick
D. Meyer Moser, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
R. L. Richardson, Esq.
P. Sachse, Esq.
H. W. Slade, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:—
HONGKONG—SIR THOMAS JACKSON.
MANAGER:—
SHANGHAI—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.
H. M. BEVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1900. [17]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$234,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAN K. SHAN, Esq., D. GILLES, Esq.,
CHOW T. SHANG, Esq., J. T. LAUTS, Esq.,
Chief Manager.
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 Months Fixed.....5%.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1899. [10]

BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA), LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Yen 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 1,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

JUICHI SOYEDA, Esq., President.
Head Office Manager—TAKESHI DOKI, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Tokyo Osaka Yokohama Kobe
Nagasaki Kyoto Nagoya Tainan
Moj Hiroshima Hakodate Otaru
Hongkong Shanghai Amoy
Chenulpo

HEAD OFFICE—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account 4.38% per annum
Savings Bank 5.11% " "
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 5½ per cent. per annum
" 6 " 6 per cent. " "

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Deposits granted on the Chief Commercial places both in Japan and abroad.
Further particulars may be obtained on application.
TAKESHI DOKI,
Manager.
Taipei, 20th November, 1899. [290]

THE BANK OF CHINA & JAPAN LIMITED.

WORKING CAPITAL over £210,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS fully £425,000
£635,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
36, Nicholas Lane, London.
BRANCHES:—
Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore,
Yokohama, Kobe, Penang, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Rangoon, Java, Lyons, and Paris.

BANKERS:—
The Bank of England and the Capital and Counties Bank, Limited.
General Manager—F. C. BISHOP.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2 per cent.
Fixed Deposits 3 months 4 " "
" 6 " 4½ " "
" 12 " 5 " "

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange on, and transacts general Banking business with, the above places.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1900. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP £662,500
RESERVE FUND £30,000

BANKERS:—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2½ per annum on the Daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months 4 " "
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 3 " 3 " "
J. THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1900. [20]

BANKS.

THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....Sh. Tael 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:—
Berlin Calcutta Hankow
Tientsin Taingtau (Kiautschow)

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. SCHOTT LAENDER,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1900. [45]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA

Established by Imperial Decree of the 12th November, 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Shanghai Tls. 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Canton Hankow
Chetoo Peking
Chinkiang Penang
Chungking Singapore
Foochow Swatow

The Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities. Bills Discounted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
At 2½ per annum on Current Account daily balances.
3½ per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months.
4½ " " " 6 " "
5½ " " " 12 " "
E. W. RUTTER,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1900. [92]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£260,000
RESERVE FUND.....£252,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2½ per annum on the Daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " " 3½ " "
" " " 3 " " 3 " "
T. E. SANSON,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1900. [21]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Tokyo Kobe Nagasaki
London Lyons New York
San Francisco Honolulu Bombay
Shanghai Tientsin Newchwang

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
PARIS BANK, LIMITED.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5½ per annum.
" " " 6 " " 4½ " "
" " " 3 " " 3 " "
S. CHOH,
Hongkong Manager.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1900. [758]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Tokyo Kobe Nagasaki
London Lyons New York
San Francisco Honolulu Bombay
Shanghai Tientsin Newchwang

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
PARIS BANK, LIMITED.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5½ per annum.
" " " 6 " " 4½ " "
" " " 3 " " 3 " "
S. CHOH,
Hongkong Manager.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1900. [758]

LEMP'S BEER.

AMERICA'S FAMOUS LIGHT BEER.

SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong, China and Philippine Islands—
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1900. [1952]

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

USED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot, and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China,
LUTGENS, EISENMANN & CO.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1897. [33]

INSURANCE.

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN ASSURANCE CO.

The combined ACCIDENT and LIFE POLICY is the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS form of INSURANCE.
A yearly premium of £23 2s. (age 30) secures the following:—
£2,000 in case of death by accident.
£1,000 in case of natural death.
£1,000 in case of permanent total disablement by accident.
£500 in case of partial total disablement by accident.
£6 per week in case of temporary disablement by accident.
Accidents insured against for £4 and 4s per annum (£1,000 in case of death, by

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEERS, &c.

PAUL BREWITT,
2, Zetland Street, Auctioneer, Appraiser
and Commission Agent.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government, and Share
and General Brokers, corner Lee House
Street and Praya Central.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer, Valuer and Goods Broker,
Duddell Street.

V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer, Appraiser and Agent,
8, Queen's Road Central.

BOARD AND LODGING

STAG HOTEL,
148 and 150, Queen's Road Central,
Comfortable and Cheap.

THE WESTERN HOTEL,
Excellent Accommodation, \$2.50 per day,
90 and 92, Queen's Road West.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
W. BREWER & CO.,
Printers, Bookbinders and Account Book
Manufacturers, 23 and 25, Queen's Road
(under Hongkong Hotel).

BUILDERS

KANG ON,
Contractor; 30, D'Aguiar Street. Local
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick
and Granite.
Mechanics engaged. Estimates given.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.
THE PHARMACY,
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and
Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and
Cigars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Chemists and Druggists. High-class. As-
sorted Waters, Dealers in Photographic
Requisites, Queen's Road.

WATKINS, LD. APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66,
Queen's Road Central, Cigars, Aerated
Waters, Wines, Beers, Spirits, etc.

CURIO DEALERS

FUJIYAMA & CO.,
Importers, Exporters and Dealers in Ja-
panese Curios, 9, D'Aguiar St. and at Kobe.

KUHN & KOMOR,
Fine Art, Japanese and Chinese Curios,
21 and 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama.

KWONG HING,
China Porcelain, Crockery Ware; 59a,
Queen's Road Central.

DENTISTS

WONG HONGI,
Surgeon Dentist, 50, Queen's Road Central.

WONG TAI FONG,
Surgeon Dentist, 24, Bank Buildings,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

DINING ROOMS

THE COSMOPOLITAN HOUSE,
Breakfasts, Dinners, Wines, etc.,
with Meals; 34, Queen's Road.

DRESSERS

EBRAHIM ELIAS & CO.,
Milliners, Silk Mercers, Haberdashers.
Low Prices; 37, 39, Wellington Street.

WING HOP,
Ladies' Tailor, Dressmaker, Draper; 62,
Wellington Street.

SEE WOO,
Tailor, Draper and Outfitter; 67 and 69,
Queen's Road.

FLOUR MERCHANTS

SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY,
Merchant Millers, San Francisco.
Eastern Branch, Pedder Street.
WILLIAM WHITLEY, Manager.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
17a, Queen's Road Central.

LI KWONG LOONG,
Cabinet-maker, Furniture Dealer, Art De-
corator and Dealer, 17, Queen's Road.

GROCERS

THE MUTUAL STORES,
Supermarkets, Lipton, Ltd.,
8 and 10 D'Aguiar Street,
Provision and General Merchants.

H. TIE,
Wine and Spirit Merchants, Groceries,
Best Goods, Lowest Rates. Try Charles
Evaporated Cream; 16, D'Aguiar
Street.

JEWELLERS

KANG LEE & CO.,
Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths, Watch-
makers, Japanese Curios and Blackwood
Furniture. Opposite Post Office, 9a,
Queen's Road Central.

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40,
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo.

SUN SHING, Established 1840.
Silks, Gauzes, Crêpe-Shawls, Chinaware,
Ivory, etc. Gold and Silversmiths and
Engravers; 90, Queen's Road Central.

WAI LOONG,
Gold and Silversmith, Silk Dresses, Crêpe
Shawls, Ivory, Lacquerware, Fans,
Curtains, Brides, Human Hair, Fea-
thers; 88, Queen's Road Central.

THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE

EASTERN ACETYLENE LIGHTING
COMPANY, Head Office, 62A, Queen's
Road Central. Fittings of every de-
scription for the ACETYLENE Light at
lowest rates.

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCANTILE AGENT

WOODS & CO.,
Duddell Street, Agents for American and
European Export Houses.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

E HING,
Enlarging, Developing, Printing, Mod-
erate Rates, 20a, Queen's Road East.

MEE CHEUNG,
Ice House Street, Top Floor. Permanent
Enlargements, Groups, Views, etc. Devel-
opment Works, Amateurs' Requisites.

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST,
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements. Work
done for Amateurs; 8a, Queen's Road, Cl.

YEE CHUN,
Marine and Portrait Painter, 50, Queen's
Road, Upstairs.

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THE BRITISH ARMY.

BY
H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER, M.P.

IV.
SOME DEFECTS IN THE EXISTING
SYSTEM.—I.

WHERE PRAISE IS DUE.

It is proposed to devote this and the succeed-
ing article to an examination of some of the
most serious and obvious defects in our existing
military organisation. Before proceeding to this
enquiry, however, it is just, and indeed
necessary, to draw attention to the good quali-
ties which the system possesses, and to recognise
fully the limited success which it has, under
certain peculiar conditions, achieved. The failure
to do so would justly expose the critic to a
charge of partiality and prejudice, and would
weaken instead of strengthen what is really an
exceedingly strong case.

MOBILISATION A SUCCESS.

It is well therefore to admit at once that the
war in South Africa has undoubtedly proved,
what few people who had studied our arrange-
ments, ever doubted, namely, that the arrange-
ments for mobilising the whole army in time of
war would prove to be workable, and would
realise the expectations which had been formed
of them by the authorities. During the six
months which elapsed between the order to
mobilise on the 7th October and the beginning
of April in the present year, the whole of the
regiments and battalions serving in the United
Kingdom were raised to a war footing by means
of drafts from the Reserves; the Reservists re-
sponded to all the calls which were made upon
them, and proved to be, as everyone expected
they would be, the most valuable portion of the
regular forces in the field. From various sources
no less than 146,000 regular troops were got
together from all parts of the Empire and placed
in the field. This force, so largely in excess of
any that has been previously employed by this
country, must be regarded as a large one, though
it must not be supposed that, judged by the
standards of other nations, the raising in
six months of a force of 146,000 men can be
regarded as a very remarkable accomplishment
for so populous and wealthy a country as our
own. There is scarcely one of the major Powers
of Europe which could not, with ease, and in a
much shorter time, put a large force in the field,
and there is, of course, no comparison between
the strength of the British Field Army, and
that of one of the great military Powers of
Europe. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the
scheme of mobilisation, constructed and
approved by the War Office, did produce the
results which had been anticipated, and did en-
able the authorities to put a considerable force
of efficient soldiers into the field, at comparatively
short notice. It is just and necessary also
to say that the arrangements for sea transport,
which were entirely under the control of the
Royal Navy, were remarkably successful, and
were conducted on a scale which probably could
not be attained by any other nation. But at
this point praise of the existing system must
cease.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

When we come to enquire, not whether the
system worked in accordance with the plans of
its promoters, but whether, when these plans
had been fully carried into effect, the result
was one with which the country had any rea-
son to be satisfied, it is impossible to give a
favourable answer. The distinction may be
well illustrated by a familiar example. An
engineer designs a machine to dredge a har-
bour; the machine may prove to be a marvel
of mechanical skill, and may work with an
accuracy and rapidity which are beyond criti-
cism. But it may fail in one important respect:
it may be absolutely inadequate to perform the
work of dredging the harbour, and as that is
the sole purpose for which it was designed, its
merits as an example of mechanical perfection
are of very little interest to those who have
to pay for it, or who depend upon it for the
execution of an important piece of work. In the
same way, while it is possible to admit that
the arrangements for calling up a certain number
of men in the time of war, have worked smoothly
and in accordance with the anticipations of their
framers, it is possible that these arrangements
may have been utterly inadequate to provide for
the real needs of the country, or to deliver the
nation from intolerable waste on one hand, and
from the gravest possible danger of military dis-
aster on the other. It is proposed to demonstrate
that not only may this unfavourable verdict be
pronounced, but that in view of what has taken
place, and of what is now taking place, it is
impossible to pronounce any other. It is im-
portant that the distinction which has just been
made should be thoroughly understood and ap-
preciated, for if it be not, the lessons which the
South African war is capable of teaching will
either remain unlearned, or will be seriously
misunderstood.

AN ORGANISATION WITHOUT A PRINCIPLE.

It is now time to substantiate the charge
which has been made, namely, that our present
military organisation is seriously defective, and
that its continued existence in its present form
constitutes a serious danger to the Empire.

To begin with, it is true to say that our
existing military organisation is based upon no
known and accepted principle. No person in
authority has ever yet succeeded in explaining
on what basis the army is maintained at its
present strength, or why in any given year Parlia-
ment has been asked to sanction any particular
establishment. No one knows what the army
is really intended to do, or on what principle
if any, its numbers are regulated. From time to
time we are told that it is necessary to raise a
hundred, or a thousand, or five thousand more
men. Sometimes, as in the case of the artillery,
we are told that it is necessary to reduce our
existing establishments, and that we have such

a number of guns or men that our arrange-
ments will never work satisfactorily until we have
got rid of our superfluity. But whether it be
an increase or a decrease which is proposed, the
explanation which is given to account for it is
never really an explanation at all.

WHY?

We are told that in order to make up an equal
number of cavalry brigades, certain cavalry regi-
ments must have more men, others must have
less; that in order to equalise the number of bat-
talions, certain new units must be formed. All
this is very well in its way, but no one has ever
told us on what principle the number of cavalry
regiments, or infantry regiments, or batteries is
fixed, and the result is that year after year
tinkering additions are made to various branches
of the service, with a view to getting over some
temporary emergency, while the systematic or-
ganisation of the army upon a rational basis is
absolutely neglected. To those who are ac-
quainted with the details of our military or-
ganisation, these facts are so familiar that no
illustration is needed to enforce them. But it
cannot be expected that the general public
should be equally well informed, and the reader
will justly ask for some examples to justify the
strong indictment that has been made. Happily,
or unhappily, they are easily to be supplied.

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM THE ROYAL
ARTILLERY.

The first, and perhaps the most obvious
illustration which occurs, is that which is
furnished by the dealings of the War Office
with the Royal Artillery. Some ten years ago,
Mr. Stanhope, then War Minister, deliberately
reduced our very small force of artillery. Military
opinion generally was dead against the
reduction; it was never justified, and never
could be justified, but it was defended, and on
the mere authority of a civilian War Minister
was sanctioned by Parliament. A few years
passed and the War Office was compelled to
come to Parliament and ask for the re-creation
of the batteries that had been destroyed. The
reasons that were given for the addition were
generally more coherent or convincing than those
which were originally given for the abolition.
It was not pretended that even when the new
batteries had been created, the needs of the
country would be met even approximately. It
was pointed out by many critics that so far
from these wants being met, an enormous force
of infantry belonging to the Reserve forces
would be absolutely useless for the purposes of
war, because they were entirely unprovided with
the guns, without which no army can take
the field. Not the slightest attempt was ever
made to disprove this statement, nor was it sug-
gested that the provision which Parliament
was asked to make had really any relation what-
ever to the actual needs of the country in time
of war. The Treasury and the War Office be-
tween them declared that much money was
available of war. The Treasury and the War
Office between them declared that so much
money was available and so many batteries were
to be raised, and there was an end of the mat-
ter, or at any rate there would have been an end
of the matter, had not the touchstone of war
been applied to this false system.

THE TOUCHSTONE OF WAR.

There is no need to enter into elaborate argu-
ment about this matter; the right and wrong of
the case has been put beyond argument by the
action of the War Office, acting under the
influence of panic. At the end of 1899 the
country found itself at war with two small
republics. There were actually not guns enough
available in the country to furnish the batteries
in the field, and the workshops of the great
manufacturers had to be ransacked for such
weapons as they had in stock, and batteries
were accepted from benevolent ladies as volun-
tary contributions, by a department which had
been spending in peace time over twenty millions
sterling a year. But that is not half the story.
Early in 1900 it became apparent that after the
despatch of troops to South Africa, the United
Kingdom had been left absolutely defenceless
as far as land forces were concerned, and that
although there were nearly 400,000 armed men
within the United Kingdom, for whose services
the country had been paying for many years, there
was absolutely nothing in the least resembling
an army, and that if the country required one,
it would have to be created from the beginning.
What has been the result?

THE MEASURE OF PAST NEGLIGENCE.

During the last few months no less than 572
new guns have been ordered for use of the troops
alone, independently of fortress guns. This
gigantic order furnishes a fair measure of the
wanton neglect of their duties by the War Office
during the last twenty years. The guns are not
a whit more necessary now than they were last
year or the year before; no new fact has been
discovered, no new argument produced. All that
has happened is that the War Office has been at
length compelled to realise that the one and only
purpose for which an army is maintained, is the
successful conduct of war, and hence, at the
eleventh hour, it is attempting to do what it
ought to have done at the first hour. Here then
is an example of what is meant by the statement
that our military organisation is based upon no
principle.

REGULARS, MILITIA, YEOMANRY, VOLUNTEERS.

Endless examples of the same truth might be
given, but one more will suffice. For years
past the three great branches of our military
forces, the regular army, the volunteers and
the militia, have maintained a sort of inter-

mediate warfare among themselves. By this it
is not meant that there has been any active dis-
agreement or ill-feeling between officers and
men serving in the different branches; happily
that is not the case to any great extent. But
three forces have competed against one another
for recruits, and in the case of the militia and
the line, it is true to say that the regular forces
have to a large extent lived upon the decay of
the militia. The Militia has been regarded, not
as an organised and coherent military force,
but simply as a recruiting machine for the
line, which might be, and was, used and
abused on every possible occasion, with-
out the slightest regard to its efficiency,
or to the feelings or ambitions of those
who served him. The Yeomanry was treated
much in the same fashion, or rather it
was treated worse, for in the opinion of every
Yeomanry officer, it was the deliberate intention
of the War Office to extinguish the force by
sheer neglect and ill-treatment. The idea that
each of the four branches had a special role of
its own, and must therefore be treated on prin-
ciples corresponding to its peculiar conditions,
never seems to have entered the mind of
any person responsible for our military
organisation. What is the result? A war
of a very limited character had to be under-
taken. The Militia, the force which had been
so long neglected and so hardly treated, is
instantly called upon to do the work for which
it was not intended, and responds magnificently
to the call. Although deprived of its best men,
in the shape of the Militia reservists, and com-
pelled to give up scores of its officers to the
line, it is still able to furnish a large number
of effective units, which, by volunteering, re-
lieve the War Office from many of its embar-
assments. But the utilisation of the Militia
has been an emergency proceeding, and so far
from the Militia having been prepared to per-
form its task, everything that could be done to
discourage it and render it ineffective,
had been done. Meanwhile, with regard to
the Volunteers, it is noticeable that they
have been also been utilised in a method
simply born of the emergency. The Volun-
teers, enlisted for home service have been utilised
exclusively abroad, and not one single unit among
all the Volunteer battalions has taken over the
field. Meanwhile, for the purposes which they were
and are intended, the Volunteers have been found
useless in an emergency. Not from any want
of goodwill on their part, but simply because
when war came the War Office was compelled
by the logic of facts to recognise that a partially
trained, and wholly unprovided force, unprovided
with artillery, cavalry, transport or stores,
could not be relied upon for the defence of the
country. The somewhat absurd measures
which the War Office is now taking with the
object of turning the Volunteers into an ef-
ficient army, furnish proof that the authorities
have at last realised the need for reasonable
organisation, though they by no means offer
convincing testimony that they are on the right
road to obtain it.

ENLISTMENT AND TERMS OF SERVICE.

We must now leave the question of the general
want of system which undoubtedly exists, and
of which the emergency measures which are
now being undertaken furnish abundant proof
in order to examine briefly some of the patent
errors in our existing modes of enlistment and
in the enforcement of the terms of service in
army. First and foremost comes the question
of the present term of service, wrongly called
"short service," and the maintenance of the
First Class Army Reserve. With regard to
the term "Short Service," it is necessary to
point out that its use at the present time is
wholly unwarranted by the actual practice of
enlistment. Practically speaking, there is no
short service in the British Army. Under the so-
called Cardwell Scheme, which now exists in
name only, men were enlisted for a term of six
years; a term longer it may be mentioned than
that of any other army in the world. From the
point of view of the soldier, the term was an ex-
ceedingly bad one, for a man who entered his
profession at the age of 18 and was cast adrift
upon the world, with the liability of Reserve
service hanging round his neck at 24, was
obviously in a most undesirable position. Be-
fore long, however, it was found that the six
years term would not work, and for soldiers
serving in India the term was extended to
seven years. It has since been lengthened to
eight. Meanwhile, an attempt has been made
to induce a certain number of men to enlist for
three years only; the plan has been fairly suc-
cessful in the Guards, who, save at Gibraltar, have
no foreign service. It has not been successful in
the line battalions, nor was it likely to be, in
view of the fact that until the present year
every three years man was placed upon an in-
feriority to the rest of his comrades as regards
pay. But we shall point out in the following
article, that the crusade of the War Office
against its own short service system did not end
with the extension of the term to eight years.

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C. L. GORHAM,
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Hongkong, 25th July, 1900. [3]

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Company's Steamship

"SARPEDON."

Captain Grier, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 10th August.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1900. [1893]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR PACIFIC COAST, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE C. P. R. Company's Steamship

"TARTAR."

Commander H. Pybus, R.N.R., 4,425 Tons Gross Register, will be despatched on or about Wednesday, 15th AUGUST, 1900.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA."

Captain Moore, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1900. [2078]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA."

Captain Moore, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.

A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried, and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Y.Z. Return Tickets issued by this Company, to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1900. [2048]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Aug. 15, 1900, at Noon.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1900, at Noon.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 1900, at Noon.

THE Twin Screw Steamship

"NIPPON MARU"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on THURSDAY, the 16th August, 1900, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1900. [5]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"RICHMOND CASTLE"

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd August will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Co. within ten days of steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1900. [2093]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"WEIMAR."

OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 31st July, and THURSDAY, the 2nd August, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 4th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1900. [8]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ALEZIA."

Captain Knuth, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1900. [2084]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 P.M. of the 29th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1900. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"JATA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—From Madras, &c., or a.s. Louisiana.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 1st August, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

A. M. MARSHALL, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1900. [1]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"GLAUCUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 28th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 4th proximo will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 8th proximo.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1900. [2099]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PROMETHEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 27th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 3rd prox. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 1st prox.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1900. [2089]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "QUEEN ADELAIDE."

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER.				VISITORS AT HOTELS.			
CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, 27th JULY, P.M.				HONGKONG HOTEL.			
STATION.	Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Mr. J. H. Aitken Mrs. Aitken Miss G. W. Applby Miss W. S. Murray Sir & Mrs. C. M. D. Bell Mr. J. B. Mackay	Mr. L. A. Levy Mr. S. Munro Miss W. S. Munro Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Messrs. Gordon Mrs. A. B. Marshall		

[illegible]

Vladivostok	2 p.	20.70	64	SE	4	c	Dr. Dowd	Miss Moses
Kooni	"	20.78	—	SE	4	c	Mrs. A. G. Murphy	
Kooni	"	20.70	—	SE	2	c	Mr. W. J. Newland	
Nagasaki	"	20.83	—	SE	2	c	Mr. Van Nierop	
Kagoshima	"	20.83	—	SE	4	c	Mr. J. J. O'Connell	
Tanuku	1 p.	20.85	—	SE	4	c	Hon. R. D. O'Leary	
Taichu	"	20.85	—	SE	4	c	Capt. S. G. Orr	
Koshima	"	20.85	—	SE	4	c	Mr. F. Orvedo	
Pescadore	"	20.90	—	SE	4	c	Mrs. and Miss Ornab	
Pescadore	"	20.88	—	SE	4	c	Mr. W. Paritt	
Gutzlaff	3 p.	20.84	85	SW	2	c	Dr. Denton E. Peters	
Sharp Peak	3 p.	20.75	80	SW	4	by	Mr. A. J. Pitcher	
Amoy	"	20.78	80	SW	4	c	Mr. E. Spencer Pratt	
Swatow	"	20.78	87	SE	3	c	Mr. W. H. Parcell	
Canton	"	20.72	80	SE	1	c	Mr. S. J. Richards	
Hongkong	"	20.79	78	SE	1	c	Mr. S. J. Roberts	
Vict'ia Peak	"	20.75	85	SE	4	c	Mrs. S. K. G. Ross	
Gap Rock	"	20.77	—	SE	4	c	Mrs. A. H. Scott	
Macao	"	20.74	78	SE	3	c	Miss Mary Scott	
Halphong	1 p.	20.74	78	SE	1	cr	Mr. H. Summits	
Manila	"	20.73	80	SE	1	c	Mr. J. A. Smith	
Malate	3 p.	20.73	80	SE	1	c	Mr. G. H. Stevens	
Bacolod	"	20.73	80	SE	1	c	Mr. H. H. Stevens	
Hollo	"	20.60	89	SE	1	c	Mr. W. Granger Taylor	
Cebu	"	20.74	87	SE	4	b	Mrs. Thompson & two children	
C. S. James	"	20.74	87	SE	4	b	Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Watts	
28th JULY, A.M.								
Vladivostok	7 a.	20.93	00	SE	5	f	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Kooni	10 a.	20.93	—	SE	5	f	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Nagasaki	"	20.93	—	SE	5	f	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Kagoshima	"	20.93	—	SE	5	f	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Tanuku	5 a.	20.93	—	SE	5	f	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Taichu	"	20.90	—	SE	5	f	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Tanuku	"	20.88	—	SE	5	f	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Koshima	"	20.80	—	SE	5	f	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Pescadore	"	20.80	—	SE	5	f	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Gutzlaff	9 a.	20.85	82	SE	4	by	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Amoy	"	20.83	85	SE	4	c	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Swatow	"	20.83	83	SE	4	c	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Canton	"	20.82	81	SE	4	c	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Hongkong	10 a.	20.85	70	SE	4	c	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Vict'ia Peak	"	20.83	—	SE	4	c	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Gap Rock	"	20.83	—	SE	4	c	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Macao	"	20.83	—	SE	4	c	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Halphong	7 a.	20.83	—	SE	4	c	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Manila	"	20.84	88	SE	4	c	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Malate	9 a.	20.84	88	SE	4	c	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Bacolod	"	20.84	88	SE	4	c	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Hollo	"	20.81	84	SE	4	c	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
Cebu	"	20.83	86	SE	4	c	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	
C. S. James	7 a.	20.83	86	SE	4	c	Major & Mrs. J. Hygon	

On the 28th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has risen in the North, and remains steady in the South. Pressure is probably highest in Japan, and lowest over China. Gradients slight for 8-10 kts. on the China coast. Forecast: light or moderate S.W. wind; rainy.

THE WATVERLEY HOTEL

Mr. J. Anderson	Mrs. W. E. Kent
Mr. J. Hay	Mr. A. Sinclair
Mrs. Henry Howard	Mr. G. L. Tomlin
Mr. & Mrs. L. Tudell	Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm
Mr. H. U. Jeffries	Miss Vaughan

HONKONG REGISTER.

Previous	On date	On date	On date

6,000	\$61	\$61	Cost for 1899. 22 per cent. for
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Temperature	79	85	84	Mrs. H. C. D. Frampton	Muir
Humidity	79	85	84	Mrs. G. Gotscho	Mrs. C. Pascual
Direction of Wind	W	W	W	Mrs. C. Haysen	Mrs. M. Sandell
Force	od	od	od	Mrs. A. Kobbs	Dr. C. C. Thompson
State	0.10			CHAIGRIER HOTEL	

High open air temperature on the 22nd 74
 Lowest open air temperature on the 22nd 74
 Lower open air temperature on the 22nd 74
 Hongkong Observatory, 29th July.

Mrs. Arthur Anderson	Mrs. A. Currie and two children
Mrs. Anderson	
Mrs. B. Anderson	Rev. E. H. Good, E. N.
Mrs. W. Marton Andrew	Mrs. Robert M. McWad

15.500 TL-100 TL-100 (3) p. ct. for p.

Baronet, R.M.,	88.1	Thorn, J.M. (Wet bulb)	77
Barometer, I.P.S.	30.7	Thorn, L.C. (Wet bulb)	77
Chormon, P.A.S.	61	Thorn, M.A.	92
Chormon, I.P.S.	32	Thorn, Maximum over	77
Chormon, I.P.S.	32	Thorn, night	79

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE. 28th July to the 3rd August, 1900.	
Messrs. Messrs.	

Miss L. C. Anson	Mrs. F. W. Kite, U.S.N.
Mrs. J. A. Banno	Mrs. J. W. Kite
Mrs. E. D. Bowditch	Mrs. J. E. Manio
Mrs. J. Brownhill	Mrs. E. Manio
Mrs. G. Lomax & Co.	Mrs. E. Manio

Mr. J. A. Banno	Mrs. E. Manio
Mrs. J. W. Kite, U.S.N.	Mrs. E. Manio
Mrs. J. W. Kite	Mrs. E. Manio
Mrs. J. E. Manio	Mrs. E. Manio
Mrs. E. Manio	Mrs. E. Manio

50,000	\$10	\$10	10 p. c. for 1'9 on
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Weight		Height		Weight		Height	
Hongkong Measure.		Metric.		Hongkong Measure.		Metric.	
Mon.	23	16. 11	66. 11	16. 11	66. 11	16. 11	66. 11
Tue.	21	16. 4	65. 8	16. 4	65. 8	16. 4	65. 8
Wed.	21	16. 11	66. 11	16. 11	66. 11	16. 11	66. 11
Thurs.	2	16. 11	66. 11	16. 11	66. 11	16. 11	66. 11
Fri.	2	16. 11	66. 11	16. 11	66. 11	16. 11	66. 11
Sat.	2	16. 11	66. 11	16. 11	66. 11	16. 11	66. 11
Sun.	2	16. 11	66. 11	16. 11	66. 11	16. 11	66. 11

1,250	\$100	\$100	\$12 for year e
			30-11-99

[illegible]

50,000	\$20	\$10	ending 31-12
1,000	\$10	\$10	6 per cent. for 18

BRITISH ARMY:
WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT OUGHT
TO BE
BY
H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER,
M.P.

Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through

6. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE, AND WHO IS TO BLAME?

7. HOW CAN MATTERS BE MENDED, OF WHAT PRINCIPLES, AND BY WHAT PER-

8. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EMER-
FOR WAR.

Yongkong, 2nd July, 1900. 11888

Medicine for Acidity of the Stomach.

The *London Medical Record* says: "Retained where all other foods are rejected, it is invaluable."

THE MOST DELICIOUS,

BENGER'S

Gold Medal Health Exhibition, London.

The *British Medical Journal* says: "Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

SOLD IN TINS

FOR DINNER FOR HIS MAM

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, and THE AGED.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 10th, 1897, says:
 "For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been doing the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these wretched brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear, and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict - and to-day we find BENGOL almost alone."

END PURE D

Printed and Published by **ALFRED CUNNINGHAM** for the Concerned, at 2, Praya Central
City of Victoria, Hongkong.